pia appear to be roundly indebted to Mosquera as from an official note of the Treasurer-General the nation owes him \$209,801 271.

Messrs, Field, Penso & Co. have obtained a patent for the establishment of an Exchange bank at Colon. This bank has the privilege to issue notes to the amount of \$5,000, and at the same time, should business warrant it, they have the further privilege of issuing to the extent of \$50,000. There can be little doubt that an establishment of this kind was very much needed at that place, and business must have been considerably crippled for the want of it. The undertaking is in good hands, and will no doubt be paying and successful.

PERU.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS-NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR THE COAST-CONCESSION TO AN AMERICAN COMPANY FOR A TRAM ROAD AND STREET RAILEOAD-NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

As I stated in my last, Schor Pacheco, Minister of Foreign Relations, has tendered his resignation, but as yet it has not been accepted by Col. Prado. It is the general belief that Pacheco only went through the form of resigning, it having been arranged previously that his resignation would not be accepted. Another serious charge has been made against the Minister of Justice, Señor Tegeda, by Mr. Bogardus, of collusion with Barreda and Prado, if the statement made by Bogardes be true. I can only here say what is daily being repeated by all parties. That a more corrupt set of individuals could not possibly have been got together than the present members of Prado's Cabinet, and this in a country where corruption runs riot among politicians, is saying a great deal. That there is some ground for the accusation that has been is some ground for the accusation that has been preferred against Barreda, Prado, and Tejeda no reasonable person can doubt, from the extraordinary steps that have been taken by the present Cabinet and the Attorney-General to quash the bill of indictment by subterfuges that reflect little honor upon them, and entirely unworthy of the meanest pettifogger at an Alderman's Court. Mr. Bogardus, however, has determined to bring the matter before Congress in February next, when all documents will be produced: and you may then expect some pretty disclosures about the Peruvian-Spanish war and its authors. One of the great events of the past fortnight has

one of the great events of the past fortnight has been the establishing of a National Steamboat Company, to run opposition to the English monopoly that for the last 24 years have had this coast to themselves. The encroachments of the P. S. N. Company have compelled the merchants here, in self-defense, to establish a new line. The Government, convinced also of the absolute necessity of freeing itself from the exactions of the English company, have generously loaned for years two of their transport steamers, the Chalaco and Bachaca, thus giving the National Company time to obtain other boats. Here is a good chance for any enterprising steamship owner in New-York to enter into one of the best paying routes in the world. And it would afford your correspondent much pleasure to afford them and obtain for them any information that they might require before going into the speculation. One thing I feel compelled to say, and that is, that all privileges, immunities and advantages that have been conceded to the P. S. N. Company will be granted to any American company that comes here. And I feel confident that one half of the stock would be taken up here in no time. There is a decided and well-pronounced feeling in favor of American capital here, and we may add to this the untiring and unflagging energy toward advancing American interests of the United States Minister, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, who is the first representative of our country to Peru who has really devoted himself for the benefit of his fellow-citizens and American commerce.

A very important concession has just been made to and American commerce.

A very important concession has just been made to

A very important concession has just been made to an American company represented by Col. Ferrand, Brown, and Braisted to build a train road between Lima and Callao; also the privilege of laying a rail road through the principal streets of Lima. The capital of the company is 2,000,000 soles. The privilege is for 23 years. Shares are to be placed on the market during the present year, and one-third to be reserved for sale in Peru. The Government concedes any lands they may possess that are required for the use of the road, and all private lands are to be valued by assessors. The company will place their toll-gates upon the road at such places as they may deem fit, and the Government binds itself to enforce their tariff. There is not the least doubt but the projectors of the road will make a splendid profit from the speculation. I would particularly call the attention of American

I would particularly call the attention of American merchants to the new regulations of the Custom-House in Perp. The duties on all goods that are to be dispatched will be collected on the sworn value of the invoice, which must be stated in writing. Should the Custom-House authorities have reason to believe that the goods are undervalued, the Government will take the goods on their account, at the declared value in the invoice, and pay for them, without the owner of the goods having any right to appeal against the measure. Already several invoices have been taken upon Government account for under valuation.

der valuation.

The bank known as La Providencia, that suspended payment one year ago, has paid off all its obligations, with no loss to the shareholder beyond the interest of their money for 18 months. The bank

ments of Brazil and Peru to draw a boundary line between the two countries, have met with a check at the hands of the Yavari Indians, who attacked them,

between the two countries, have met with a check at the hands of the Yavari Indians, who attacked them, and only two of the expedition have escaped; one of the two with the loss of a leg. The second attack will probably stimulate the Government of Col. Prado to send on the troops they have been talking about sending for the last two months.

The Allied Squadron has returned to Valparaiso, but will make a final departure for the Atlantic in a few days under the command of Admiral Tucker.

The Court ordered to be convened at Lima for the trial of the officers who refused to serve under Admiral Tucker, has not been able to commence its sittings, owing to the officers ordered on the Court refusing to serve upon the inquiry, the result has been that the trials have been indefinitely deferred; perhaps there will be no trial at all.

Gen. Hovey, the American Minister to Peru, gave a dinner on the 5th inst. to Admiral Dahlgren, the new Admiral of the South Pacific Squadron. The affair came off at the Hotel "Gran Balcon" and was a splendid affair. I had almost forgot to mention that on New-Year's Day the Legation was thrown open to receive New-Year's calls, and I had the pleasure of seeing a large number of visitors partaling of the good things that were generously provided for the occasion, the General doing the honors with that grace that so eminently distinguishes him.

## CHILL

UNCERTAIN STATE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS-NA-TIONAL FINANCES-CONCERTED WARLINE OPER-ATIONS WITH PERU ABANDONED. From Our Special Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Jan. 3, 1867. Matta, the invincible champion of progression, has recently received from the resident Chilinos in San Francisco two medals as a testimonial of their gratitude for his bold advocacy of religious liberty in the

last session of Congress.

Politically, everything is in a nebula of doubt and nncertainty. Covarrubias arrived here by the steamnncertainty. Covarrubias arrived here by the steamer of the 27th of December. The result of his visit is very imperfectly known—editorials are conflicting in their statements. To-day I read that a pacific solution of the difficulties is as far off as ever; to-morrow, that the Government has suspended the buying of ships and all warlike preparations, which means peace. This, in turn, is refuted by the rumor that a new plan of future operations is now under discussion at Santiago, where Admiral Tucker has repaired by order of the President.

The bill proposing a tax of 1 per cent upon capital has been brought before the House again and is still under discussion. Claro, before voting upon the measure, demanded from the Secretary of the Treasury an explanation of the improvident expenditure

measure, demanded from the Secretary of the Treasury an explanation of the improvident expenditure of the national funds, and a statement of the exigencies which justify the imposition of this tax. The explanations given by the Secretary are not altogether satisfactory to the people, who, altough greedy for war and reveage, are reluctant to provide the means for a vigorous and successful prosecution of it. The expenditure for 1866 is shown by the Secretary to have been \$15,782,407, whereas the resources by bank loans, foreign loans, discount on salaries, war subsidy, cash on hand, and ordinary revenue, have amounted to only \$13,799,260 it. The cost of ships and armament is estimated at \$5,512,137.48.

The work of disciplarking the heavy guns from the ships which brought thou from it. United States and mounting them in their places the fortifications and upon the unfinished men-of-war is progressing steadily, though not rapidly. Some Indicrous stories are told in regard to the work. The engineer attempted an improvement in the carriage

gressing steadily, though hot rapidly. Some indierrous stories are told in regard to the work. The
engineer attempted an improvement in the carriage
platform for the heavy gans in the forts, as laid
down by Mr. Parrott, which, when the gan was discharged, was carried away, platform and all. Another one is that when the long, heavy gans were
supposed ready to work on the Neshannoek it was
found they could not be run back far enough on the
feek to allow their being loaded, consequently they
had to be exchanged for others occupying less space.

The Lackawanna, Cart. Reynolds, arrived at this
port Dec. 17, and sailed on the 28th direct for the
Sandwich Islands. Lieut. Commander Barton, executive officer of the U. S. steamer Tuscarora, was
married on the 1st to the second daughter of Mr.
John Brown, a wealthy American of this city.

Later.—I quote from The Mercurie of to-day the following: "The plan of operations concerted at Santingo a few weeks since between this Government,
and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor
Pacheso, and which excited great apprehensions in
the minds of our public men, has been definitely
thandoned, and, moreover, we have realized the fact
that the cuttre management of the war and of the
cavail loyees of the allied republics is, hanceforth, to

De exclusively in the hands of this Government."

## THE PACIFIC.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO CHINA AND JAPAN-OUR TRADE WITH THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE-CHI-NESE IMMIGRATION-COMMERCE OF SAN FRAN-CISCO.

om Our Special Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1807. The departure of the new steamship Colorado today for Yokohama and Hong Kong inaugurates a

new era in the history of American commerce. The "trade of the East," that prize which all commercial nations of modern times-the Portugese, the Spanish, the Genoese, the Dutch, and the Englishhave necessarily and vigorously contended for through three centuries, promises to fall at last to the great Yankee nation. The military power of En gland in the last century opened intercourse with the East Indies, and up to this time she enjoys the fruits of that trade by a roundabout voyage. The trade of China and Japan has up to this time remained comparatively untouched. To effect this connection the United States Government has wisely established a steam mail route between San Francisco and China. The original bill granted \$500,000 for monthly trips, touching at the Sandwich Islands. The contract was taken by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the first steamer, the Golden City, arrived here to-day. Whether the Pacific Mail Company would be allowed by the Government to leave the Sandwich Islands out of the proposed service has been a question of no ordinary moment here ever since the establishment of the line was first contemplated and the contract taken. While the great advantages of a direct communication between this port and Japan and China were everywhere admitted, it was equally desirable to secure a regular and speedy means of communication with the Islands, the trade with which has been steadily on the increase for several years past. A line of fast-sailing packets, making the voyage to Honolulu in from 12 to 15 days, has been doing a paying business for several years, bringing the products of that island in the shape of sugar, molasses, coffee, and whale oil, and carrying to Honolulu in return assorted merchandise from San Francisco. Steam communication was established with the steamer Ajax in 1853, the trip of 2,200 miles occupying from 8 to 12 days; but the business not proving remunerative, she was withdrawn after making two trips. Since that time, the trade between this port and Honolulu has been carried on exclusively by sailing vessels, the difference in the rates of freight

sailing vessels, the difference in the rates of freight—\$14 per tun—rendering all competition by steamship unprofitable. The trip to Honolulu of 2,200 miles will thus be made a separate affair, the company's boats carrying passengers and mails through in about 7 days.

The direct route between San Francisco and Yokohama is 4,761 miles by the rhomb, or great circle line; a divergence to Honolulu would require an extra distance on the voyage out of 747 miles, which would be increased on the home, or return trip, to 267 miles, involving a loss to the public on the round trip of 1,704 miles. The time between San Francisco and Yokohama direct will be between 17 and 18 days. Whereas to touch at Honolulu, allowing one day in port, would require 22 to 23 days. More than all this, a steamer such as the Colorado cannot enter the port of Honolulu without incurring great risk.

A GRAND CHINA MAIL DINNER

was given at the Occidental Hotel last night at which 250 merchants and invited guests were present. Gov. F. F. Low presided. Letters of congratulation were read from Major-Gen, Halleck and Admiral Thatcher, and speeches made by Gov. Low, ex-Gov. Stanford, A. A. Low of New-York, and others. The Chinese increantile interests in San Francisco were represented by Messrs. Fung Tang Quan Yuen and Choy Cum Chew and a score of other merchants from the "flowery kingdom." The speeches of the celestial gentlemen in the English language were among the score interesting events of the evening's entertainnost interesting events of the evening's entertain-nent and elicited much applause.

The nature of the vast trade to be opened to Ameri-

ment and elicited much applause.

The nature of the vast trade to be opened to American enterprise in these great Empires is not generally known. It has been assumed that as the Chinese have for centuries unknown amply supplied their own wants and have made considerable progress in manufactures that, therefore, they will buy but little of the United States; in short, that they want to dispose of their surplus tea and silk, but require little or nothing in exchange. This assumption is erroneous, and all arguments deducted or based thereon are, of course, equally false.

The facts in the case are briefly these: hard labor on the primitive individual hand system has always been and still continues to be the basis of Chinese manufacture of whatever kind or quality. This fact is too patent to be disguised. This entire system is to be—indeed, already is to a very considerable extent—revolutionized, by the American system of improved machine labor. As regards the great staple, cotton and cotton goods, the probable results of this new communication stand out in colors that cannot be mistaken. The 400,000,000 of Chinese use, according to various estimates, from 20 to 30 yards of cotton goods per head per annum, a quantity equal to 13,000,000,000 of yards per annum of home-made goods. The greater part, indeed the whole of this enormous aggregate, can and will be supplied by American manufacturers. The proof is this: Fifty years since, the United States and England imported nankeens from China. Soon after the way of 1855, British machine goods began to find their way to years since, the United States and England imported nankeens from Chima. Soon after the war of 1855, British machine goods began to find their way to India; in 1820 England exported to India and China 14,000,000 yards of machine goods; in 1800, the trade had grown to 1,048,000,000 yards. Up to that date, that is up to the outbreak of our Rebellion, India bought of Great Britain in manufactured goods more cotton than she sold her in the raw state. Machinery and skilled labor revolutionized the whole character and course of trade between Great Britain and those countries. In 1805 we find from the published reports that the export from the British Isles to India amounted to 216,412,-000, of which nearly two-thirds (210,019,001) was cotton goods. The same operation has commenced in ton goods. The same operation has commenced in regard to China. England sent thither, in 1800 243,054,000 yards, valued at £3,177,043, while the value

1860, was as follows:			
Imports.	Exports.		
SHK	Cotton goods £3,157,0		
Tea 6,601,000 Sundries 334,000			
Transcription of the second			
Total Imports £9,323,000	Total Exports £5,218,0		

The effect of the war in the United States was to change the cotton trade. England drawing raw cot-ton from China affected her exchanges with that

country thus:		
Imports. 1860 9,323,000	Exports. 5,218,000	Excess Imports. 4,105,000
1861	4,848,000 2,137,000 3,890,000	4,222,000 9,000,000 10,296,000
186415,673,000 186512,103,000	4,711,000 4,848,124	10,962,000 7,254,876
The excess of imports		

kets above the legitimate demand of trade, and kets above the legitimate demand of trade, and which sell cheap in consequence. The prices at which these bills are quoted accurately indicate, from time to time, the course of British trade with China. The uniform ton rate of these sterling bills, accompanied with that of New-York, has attracted San Francisco treasure thither to buy them. The exports hence to China have been as follows:

Tressure Protect, &c. Total Exports.

1856. \$1,555,538 18 \$286,075 \$1,841,613 18 1857. \$1,29,485 21 308,807 3448,292 21 1859. \$1,25,291 07 250,731 3,376,092 07 1860. \$3,372,005 07 635,835 3,973,044 57

1860	3,387,209 57	635,835	3,973,	044 57
	3,525,325 42	713,841	4,249,	166 42
	2,669,205 56	793,762		967.56
	4,274,085 22	1,230,043		128 22
	7,532,865 94	1,093,236		101 94
	6,943,692 74	1,388,250		942 74
1866	6,533,510 01	1,465,630	7,999,	140 01
The exports	of flour	and grain	have been	n as fo
IOWS.	Wheat.	Barley,	D.L.	410
	100 th sacks.	markey,	Oats, sucks.	Flour,
1861		784		20,445
1802		****		17,178
1863				52,027

 1864.
 147,236
 200
 4,466
 64,979

 1865.
 138,087
 2,976
 1,877
 31,726

 1866.
 203,764
 2,964
 2,768
 106,960

Such, briefly, has been the development of this valuable and promising trade under limited means of communication. A glance at the figures is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the importance of fostering and building up this trade.

But there is another consideration involved in steam service to China which is, if possible, of still greater importance than even the extension directly of our commerce and the upholding of our merchant marine. I allude to the labor question. One of the most hopeful signs of the times, both as regards the social welfare and material advancement of this great Pacific country, is the reaction which has been effected in public opinion in regard to the Chinese social welfare and material advancement of this great Pacific country, is the reaction which has been of great Pacific country, is the reaction which has been of effected in public opinion in regard to the Chinese themselves. There is no longer any question among men of ordinary intelligence that the employment of Chinese labor has been an important and lasting benefit to California. What the German and Irish laborer has been to the Eastern the Chinaman has been, and will be to the Eastern the Chinaman has been, and will be to the Eastern the Chinaman has been, and will this truth has been doubted, or accepted with reluctions this truth has been boubted, or accepted with reluctions. But the times now give it special significance. It is at last felt to be essential to the promotion of American interests in Asia that no discriminating conactments shall be allowed to stand against a people with whom we are seeking to cultivate intimate business and social relations. Self-interest has taught the people of California lessons of humanity and more waluable to our city, as well as the source of greater business and social relations. Self-interest has taught the people of California lessons of humanity and more valuable to our city, as well as the source of greater business and social relations. Self-interest has taught the people of California lessons of humanity and more valuable to our city, as well as the source of greater countries against the Chinese remnins, but in the cities and towns throughout the State and especially here in the commercial metropolis, and especially here in the commercial metropolis, and londed of the whole Pacific Coast targely deviated him \$1, leaving him \$2 profit after losing a fail the coal of the whole Pacific Coast targely deviated him \$1, leaving him \$2 profit after losing a fail to couldn't help it as there was some lates to the countries of the special pace.

pends upon the introduction, direction and successful employment of Chinese labor; and the sooner the proper facilities are extended to that people to emigrate hither in large numbers the better for us, and we may hope for them. One of the objects of the Pacific Mail Company in placing large steamers on that line is to afford necessary accommodation to the increased numbers of Chinamen seeking this coast for trade and actilement. I conclude my letter with a

trade and settlement. I conclude my letter with a statement of the exports from San Francisco for 1867, published in this morning's Alta.

The exports of perchandise and treasure for the

The exports of increasings and reason past five years have been in the aggregate (1862).  Domestic Produce, Merchandise \$6.578,780 Foreign and Eastern do \$2,800,208 Treasure 42,380,809	1863. 87,599,780 5,264,581 46,083,961
Totals 1862 and 1853	\$58,898,247 1865. \$8,705,228 5,511,146 45,484,546
Totals 1864 and 1865	0,221,289
Total for 1866	\$73,453,471

San Francisco, as its people delight to tell you, 17 years ago was but a sand-hill. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

The Southern Relief Commission, appointed by the large meeting held at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening last, invite the attention of their fellow citizens to the necessity of immediate, generous and universal effort in behalf of the famine-smitten districts of the South.

The war, of which the Southern States were mainly the theater, through so many successive years, not only killed and maimed multitudes of husbands and fathers, and thus frightfully added to the number of widows and orthem strightland, sales to be an account of the present means of producing wealth, or, to any considerable extent, the ordinary comforts of life. Their cattle, horses, fences and implements of husbandry are gone, to a degree of which the agricultural districts of the North know next to nothing; and years of fruitful seasons must come and go before the South has again the power to produce the wealth in which she ome luxuriated. But in the first year after the close of the terrible conflict, while the shadows of her crippled resources rested on every face, and in every heart and home, the floods of the Spring and the scorebing drouth of the Summer well migh alestroyed, in large parts of the States of Mississipp, Alabama, Georgia and South and North Carolina, the great staple crop that gives bread and meat to the people. Beginning at the Mississippi River and going in a northeasterly direction through these States, from 60 to row miles, and including a territory from 150 to 200 miles wade, with a population of perhaps a million and a half of souls, it is believed that there are not breadstuffs sufficient to supply the wants of half the people until another harvest is gathered. Those who have the means will provide themselves with food at any price. But how, in the midst of a universal scarcity both of provisions and money, are the poor, and the families bereaved of fathers, husbands and sone, to obtain bread?

Of such scarcity, both of bread and money, in the large district referred to, there can be no doubt. The testimony comes from eye-witnesses whose veracity is unquestionable, and from men who could have no motive to ovestate the suffering and poverty of the South. It is incredible that a State, such as Georgia, should vote \$20,000 to pay the freight on provisions convolued to their contributions proposed in the control of the suffering and poverty of the South. It is incredible that a state, such as Georgia, should vote \$20,000 to pay phans; but impoverished the people, by taking from them the present means of producing wealth, or, to any considerable extent, the ordinary comforts of life. Their

New York, Jan. 31, 1807. New York, and will all the house of Brown, Brothers (Lames M. Brown, esq., of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., having consented to be the Treasurer of the Southern Relief Commission, remittances may be made to him No. 61 Wallst. New York, from any part of the country; and trustworthy facts, showing the extent and severity of the destitution, in any section of the South, together with the destitution, in any section of the South, together with ponding Secretary, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.]

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR-NUMBER OF VISITORS -- IMPROVEMENTS PRESENT AND PROPOSED.

The Commissioners of Central Park yesterday pre sented their annual report to the City Council. From the report the following summary is made of the progress nade during 1856: During the year there have been employed an average

made during 1886:

During the year there have been employed an average force of 255 mechanics, laborers, cartmen, &c. More than 17,700 trees and shrubs, and 7,318 berbarlous plants have been planted. Among the trees have been a large number of elms along Fifth-ave, from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-fifth-st. The park wall has been considerably extended along the same avenue. The amount of expenditure has been comparatively small; but 4,915 feet of additional walk have been completed, making the total length of walk now in use 25 59-1000 miles. There are 9 485-1000 miles of drive, and 5 503-1600 of bridle road in use. Fourteen and two-thirds acres have been laid down in grass, and 1,611 feet of drain-pipe laid down. To keep the drives in proper order, 9,833 cubic yards of gravel have been required. Twenty-two new rustic seats and 101 settees have been added during the year. Two new fountains and one drinking-hydrant have been erected, and an additional place for watering horses has been arranged near Mount St. Vincent. The iron arch near the north gate-house of the great reservoir has been completed, and in August last the surface of the Park near the north-east corner was finished and the water confined in Harlem Lake. The rustic stone bridge carrying the road across the valley north of the Lock has been completed. The receipts for the sale of grass during the year were \$3,515 50. The total construction expenditure during the year was \$250,983 17, and the total cost of the Park up to this time, including the cost of land improvement, has been \$10,014,879 15.

The report gives these additional figures: The increased valuation of property in the three Wards surrounding the Park up to this time, including the cost of land improvement. In \$65 to 1860, is \$53,640,550. The rate of tax for the year 1866 is 2.30, yielding on the increased valuation above stated an increased tax of \$1,233,739 55, or nearly double the amount necessary \$60 pay the whole interest on the whole cost of the Park and its improvements.

The uniform go

five years, estimating three persons to each vehicle, was as follows:

1882 4,195,515 | 1864 5,740,079

1863 7,893,139 | 1865 7,893,139

1895 8,239,073

The largest number of pedestrians on any one day during the year was 81,312 on June 24; the smallest number was 197, on Feb. 9.

The largest number of equestrians was 1,007, on Aug. 25; the smallest number 13, June 3.

The largest number of vehicles was 15,007, June 9; the smallest number 183, Feb. 12.

Twenty-six musical entertainments were given during the year.

he year. The boats upon the lake carried during the year \$3,337 persons. The ponds were in a condition for skating 39 days during the year. The play grounds of the Park have been opened to the boys of the public schools, and a circular addressed to the Principals of the schools, suggesting that the granting of cards of admission to these

opened to the boys of the public schools, and a circular addressed to the Principals of the schools, suggesting that the granting of cards of admission to these grounds as a sort of reward of merit. During the present year croquet-grounds are to be set apart for the girls. A space is to be devoted to the amusement of quite small children, whom it would not be safe to trust at large in the Park. A part of this space will be covered with a suitable structure, and a part shaded by elimbing plants. A spaceous fawn for play-ground will be connected with the structure, and a dairy, at which fresh milk can always be had, will be so near at hand as to be always available. This is a very excellent feature, and many a mother will be thankful that there is one place of annaement where no sign will read: "Children in arms not admitted."

The Zoological Garden project is progressing favorably, and plans are so far jeomplete as to warrant expectations of aspeedy commencement of the work. Numerous and interesting additions have been made to the collection of animals during the year. The sparrows which were let out in the Park several years ago have increased, and may now be found in large numbers about the city and vicinity. Some suggestions are made respecting the practicability of rendering our National Birds less shy and more domestic, and a happy example of the success of kind treatment in that regard, is given. The animals are in good condition, better than might be expected from their temporary accommodations.

Grading has been carried on at the Eighth-ave, and

CRIMINAL COURTS. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. [Before Judge Russel.]

CALENDAR OF CRIMINAL CASES.—The following were

the criminal cases disposed of in this Court during the Jan-

uary term, including sentences, nequittals, and suspended

uary term, including sentences, nequivasa, as septimized degree, State Prison 2 years and 6 months, Julian Dolan, alias Patty Davis, grand, arreny, State Prison 5 years; Terrance Dewy, attempt at grand lareeny, State Prison 5 years; Laward Bymer, prison 5 years; Laward Bymer, prison 5 years and 6 months, James Mediumes, burglary thard degree, State Prison 4 years and 6 months; James Mediumes, burglary thard degree, State Prison 4 years and 6 months; and 1 year; and lareeny, Fententiary 1 year; and lareeny, Brand Lareeny, Fententiary 1 year; and 1 year, and 1 lareeny, flower of the prison 5 years; Elba Maddeny, John Kreamer, grand lareeny, not guilty; Mary Lyuch, grand lareeny, State Prison 5 years; Elba Maddeny, Brand lareeny, Fententiary 1 year; and prison, State Prison 2 years, and lareeny, Brand Lareeny, State Prison 2 years, Michael Morrow, attempt burglary third degree, State Prison 2 years, Michael Morrow, attempt burglary third degree, State Prison 2 years, Michael Morrow, attempt burglary third degree, State Prison 2 years and 6 months; degree, State Prison 2 years and favoreny, Brand Lareeny, State Prison 2 years; Edward Scherber, State Prison 2 years and favoreny, Brand Lareeny, State Prison 2 years; Edward Scherber, attempt grand lareeny, State Prison 2 years; Edward Scherber, attempt grand lareeny, Pentlemitary 1 year; Thomas Sulliyan, burglary, third degree, State Prison 1 year; Thomas Sulliyan, burglary, third degree, State Prison 1 year; John Adams, attempted burglary, third degree, State Prison 1 year, John McKeon, attempt grand lareeny, year, year COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

[Before Justice Kelly.]

The average amount of New-York rascality and cowdyism presented itself yesterday for investigation at the Tombs, and was disposed of much after the customary fashion, there being but one or two cases of more than ordinary interest. There were arraigned for petit larceny II, assault and battery 13, cruelty to animals I, misdemeanor 2, passing false token I, violation of Health law I, suspended case I—Total, 20. After the usual number of motions and preliminary skirmishing for adjournment, which are ever indulged in by counsel, the business proceeded. proceeded.
STEALING HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Two little girls, named

Mary Ann Malony and Eliza Reynolds, by the pretense of begging "a crust of bread, please!" succeeded in getting into the kitchen of a neighbor, whence they made off with a glass butter-dish worth only 30 cents. The elder of these two children was only about 9 years old, and the other a year or two younger. They were doubtless of the class of children who are taught to piller under the convenient guise of begging, and who are not half so responsible for what they do as are those who set them their miserable tasks. They were remanded to the custody of the sergeant, that he may make inquiries in the proper quarters as to the parents of the girls, and their antece dents and surroundings.

Quarneling with this Friend,—James Petrie was brought up by Margaret Robinson, a woman with whom

brought up by Margaret Robinson, a woman with whom he has been living as his wife for several years, on a in fact, she stated that he had given her no money for two years. The other evening he came home drunk, and made a violent and brutal assault upon her, throwing her upon a sofa and then beating her severely. On the other hand he swore that she was drunk, but even had that statement been true, the Justice would not accept it as a justification of his conduct, and therefore sent him to the Penitentiary for three months. BRUTAL ATTACK ON A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN.-

On the 2d of January last, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as Dr. Joseph Rossie was walking quietly along down Frank-Dr. Joseph Rossie was walking quietly along down Franklin-st., a powerful man, named John Hussey, stepped
from a liquer stere, and in a drunken, good-humored way
laid his hand on the doctor's shoulder, and insisted that
he should come in and take a drink. The old gentloman
at first declined, but at last, to get rid of his tormentor,
consented apparently—he stepped along with Hussey toward the liquor store, but soon embraced the first opportantity to sip a way. Hussey soon missed him, and overtaking, seized him again in such a rude manner that the
doctor struck him. At once Hussey turned on the old
man and gave him a most terrible beating. There were
several witnesses to show that the doctor struck the first
blow, but not till long after he had been rudely halted
and roughly hauled about in the street by a man who and roughly hauled about in the street by a man who was an entire and utter stranger to him. Hussey was found guilty, and was allowed till Saturday to put in affidavits for mitigation of punishment.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

[Before Justice Hogen.]
THE JEWELRY THEFF-THREE COMPLAINTS
AGAINST HIM.—Yesterday August Klein, alias Christian Schneider, the jewelry thief, was arraigned before Justice Schneider, the jewelry thief, was arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court, where three complaints were preferred against him. On the 24th ult, he entered the jewelry store of J. M. Clouers, No. 537 Sixth-ave, and selected a gold watch and chain and some other articles of jewelry, valued at \$101, which were put up in a small pasteboard box. Watching his opportunity, he skillfully substituted a similar box containing some worthless articles, and saying that he would call again and take the jewelry selected by him, left the place. Before the cheat was discovered he had escaped. By a similar proceeding he secured a crystal, valued at \$98, at the store of Mr. George Smith, at No. 54 Chatham-st. The fact of his attempting to secure jewelry valued at \$82 at the store of Mr. William Freitze, No. 105 Hudson-st., and his detection and arrest has already been printed. He was committed for trial by the Magistrate. Klein is a native of Germany, aged 25 years, and says he has served in the Union Army. CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Officer Christopher yesterday CRUELTY TO A HORSE.-Officer Christopher yesterday arrested Andrew Jordan, whom he found driving a horse attached to a loaded wagon. The poor brute was suffer ing from a lacerated shoulder, and in addition his right hind leg was so badly swollen as to render him unfit for duty. At the time the officer's attention was called to the horse he had fallen, and it was with difficulty he could be induced to arise. The magistrate held the prisoner to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer a charge of ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

[Before Justice Mansfeld.]

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Three boys, John Sher-

nan, Thos. Riley, and John Williams were yesterday brought before Justice Mansfield, charged with stealing some \$50 worth of clothing, they having been arrested en the previous evening by Officer Herring with the prop-erty in their possession. A portion of the clothing has been identified by the owners. The accused were committed to answer.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT. [Before Justice Ledwith.]
GRAND LARCENY.—William M. Bloodgood was yes-

erday arraigned before Justice Ledwith on the charge of having stolen from his employer, Mr. Wm. Kinzey, Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-ave., on Monday last, handkerchiefa and kid gloves of the value of \$83. The accused admitted having taken a portion of the property, and was committed to account HOW MANUFACTURES BLESS FARMERS.

CAMBRIA IRON WORKS, JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 20, 1866. SAMUEL WILKESON, esq.-Dear Sir : Yours of the 12th inst, was received on my return from a short trip South, and, notwithstanding the pressure of other affairs,

I make haste to answer it.
You "want to know the amount of Western agricultura; produce the Cambria Iron Works now make a market for." In trying to ascertain this, I have made my investigations broader than for this particular point, and I send you the total amount, thinking that the particulars might be use. ful for purposes of comparison—say to a statesman of Justin S. Morrill's grip of the subject.

The Cambria Iron Works make a market indirectly for an immense deal of produce which I cannot pretend to trace. They have created, and they sustain, the population and diversified industries of the city of Johnstown which would be nothing without them. I can only analyze and follow the wages of its workmen; and this I have

tion and diversified industries of the city of Johnstown, which would be nothing without them. I can only analyze and follow the wages of its workmen; and this I have done very carefully, leaning always to the safe side. My analysis and estimate, contained in my letter to the Iron and Steel Association, has been before the country for more than a year, and has elicited much adverse criticism, both at home and abroad; but no one has assigned it with effect, and I am still well satisfied that it is a close approximation to the truth—certainly, I cannot improve upon it. The cost of producing railroad from remains about the same as then; and few, if any, railmakers in this country, to-day, who have to purchase their coil and any large proportion of their pig metal, are producing rails at a less net cost than \$82 to \$85 per tun, exclusive of all interest on capital, royalties, &c. The following statement, taken from our books, shows the cost of rails in the month of October last, and is made up somewhat in the manner of that published in The London Engineer of Oct. 19, 1866, showing cost of English rails, viz:

"This Cont or Making Raita—while the strike is going on in the North, the Welsh bonses can by Cheveland pigs, pay 10/ per tun for carriege, work up the troi nin raids, and then cut out the Middlesborough ironmasters in the London under the Welsh per tun. At these rates the Welsh position of the troit of the tr

Hauling. 20
Oil, grease, brass, Babbit's metal, belting, packing, &c., &c. 68
Handling ralls and miscellaneous labor. 43
Waste of iron from puddle bars to rails, 15 per cent (on \$60)
Insurance, clerks, mamgers, and general office expenses 100

Total \$80 41

The article in The London Engineer, above referred to, groups the elements of cost in such a way as to render a tabular arrangement for the purpose of exact comparison impracticable. The best I can do is to simplify it somewhat, and translate it into American gold values; 

Total. \$33.33

Netwithstanding the fact that coal costs more per tun of rails in the north of England, owing to greater consumption and enhanced cost by land carriage, than it does us, yet the English railmaker is able to produce iron at this time, pay freight and duty, and land it in New-York at about \$54, in gold.

The statement may be made as follows:
Cost of English rails at works \$33.33

Freight, £1 per tun \$4.84

Duty \$15.63

Cost in gold at New-York \$53.85
Add commissions, 2½ per cent 1.35
Premium on gold, 33. 17.95

Cost at Now-York in greenbacks \$73.15
From the same authority, we learn that the Welsh puddlor received 48.9d, less per tun than is pai-it in the north of England—a difference of nearly 50 per cent.—and there is probably a like difference in cost of other labor; for, while it is declared that at £6 ss. the English maker has no profit, the Welsh manufacturer "finds a good return upon his whole outlay."

profit, the Weish manufacturer "finds a good return upon his whole outlay."

It must be borne in mind that it is Welsh rafls with which we are compelled to compete, and which it is safe to say can now be landed upon our soil at less than \$80, in gold. The better class of English rails are seldom imported, and always command a much larger price than current quotations for foreign iron.

Ryland's fron Trade Circular of a late date quotes Welsh Kails at 25 5 to 25 10 at works, upon which an estimate may be made as follows:

Cost of Welsh Kails, at works.

\$25 41

Freight, £1 per tun.

4 84

Duty 15 68

Total ... \$62 39.

This shows that the importer of Welsh rails has an advantage of \$18 per tun over the domestic manufacturer; and, to enable the latter to carry on his business successfully, the tariff duty must be increased to that extent, or there must be a reduction of wages of our iron workers of from twenty to twenty five per cent, and a corresponding reduction in all contributing and dependent industries.

at industries. I adhere to the assumption that \$65 of the wages now paid for the production of every tan of raffs are expended in iving as soon as earned, and are distributed about as stated in my letter previously referred to, and which is as

TABLE SHOWING THE PADIRECT TAX PAID BY LABOR ON A

ABLE SHOWING THE INDIRECT TAX PAID BY L.

Articles Taxed. Value.

Sugar. \$200.

Coffee 90

Buckets, tubs, &c. 50

Sixup. 150

Matches 1 150

G lis, Soap 1 00

Vinegar 50

Brooms 60

Carbon Oil Gas Coolle 60 Checks, &c. 50
Calico and Ginghams. 3 75
Calico and Ginghams. 3 75
Cloths, Cassinets and Flannels. 3 75
Manufactured Clothing. 2 60
Boots and Shoes. 4 60
Beef, Fork and other Meats. 10 60
Taxas Starons &c. Beet, Fork and the Taxes, Stamps, &c.
1 Gallon Whisky...
1 Gallon Beer
1 lb. Tobacco, smoking...
1 lb. Tobacco, chewing... Total \$50 00
Articles not taxed.
Rent \$4 00
4 bbl. Flour 5 00
Butter and Cheese 1 00 Total \$14 20
Not Taxed .....

adopts my statements he may be called on to defend them. One thing you will particularly observe. It may seem that in distributing the agricultural products consumed by working it have not accorded enough to the locality of the works. I feel certain that I have given too much. So far as the Cambria. Iron Company are concerned, the local supply of agricultural products, though large, is almost imperceptible. It does not nearly sustain the other industries created by the works, but having no dependence upon them other than the works, are as necessary to their existence as the shining of the sun. This is what I mean by sying that the Cambria Iron Company has made awider market for Western agricultural products than I have data for estimating.

or Western agreement of foreign goods you may regard as atimating.

The consumption of foreign goods you may regard as mall, but the fact is that iron workers are obliged to use he coarser fabrics for clothing &c., which are almost exclusively domestic. They are the best patrons of home Mastry.

Mas

Totals\$34 78 e Agricultural \$20 70.] ments in Mixed Froducts, \$14 58.]	Paris, dec.   162   Total (Chier, dec.   163   Hors, dec.   184   Hors, dec.   15   Hors, dec.   15   Carris, dec.   17   Ca	K. Cotton 1 603	ables 402  **[Tohaco] 402  hig Tohaco 402  hig Tohaco 402  Mand Spore Hides Back, do. 1 00  Clusting Wool] 1 00  Clusting Wool 1 2 50  Clusting 2 and Plante [Wool] 2 50	Agraemente el m	
	-belennik al star	ducta	ord botat da	Pure Ag	916
			to Manufactures		
	Light. Matches. Tabs and Woodward ware. Hisriware and Queensware. Sundries.  Total	Winepart Brooms	Roots and States. Clothing. Clothing. Mannel, &c. 1 Galleo, &c. 1 Checks. Checks. Muslims. Simp.	Domestic. Flour. Class. Class. Supking Tobacco. Whata	GENERAL DISTRIBUTIO
	1 18888	20年2	SEZ HREST	1000年8日	N
			Tea	Imported. #1 00 Program and Shoes [Eddes] 6 20 c Fightware and Queensware 1 00 Fightware and Trimmings 80 90 c deep 1 10 90	EXPENDED PER TON
			#6.15 	Renta reflectional Ser- ices and Local Three, dr. \$6.25	OF RAILS SON
tural pro	ay be simplifi ducts, and the , and otherwis	DISTRICT	cultural elen	nents in	bexim
Wool-It	s Meat, Flour, Sirup, &c	Butte	Cussinets ar	. \$21 86 id	Total
Broom				1 73	834 78
Miller, F Flour. Manufac Manufac Tailor as Tobacco Maker of Broom Cutler, I	M. Brewer, Distille Beer, Whisky, turer for Dom tarer for Dom ad Bootmaker. Distille S, Light, &c	er, Re Strup estic estic	es, for Soa	1 25 3 50 1 76 p, 1 61 1 00	617 77
For Suga	ar, Coffee and		disware, Ho		
BPV A	CXPENSES NOT (			2 50	6 20 RE OR
	Tax-Collector,	ANUFA	CTURES.		6.23
	otal				.\$65 00
Dadit	LOCAL At	DRICU	TRIBUTION.	uthern Fora	urre.
Lard Vegetab	LOCAL At the Western Farmer At the Western Farmer At the Western Farmer At Shoes (Hides)	- 20	Sugar, Cigars, Tob Chewing To Smoking To Calicoes, Ch hams, Mu ton)	Dacen	15
Clothing nets, F	Cloths, Cassilannels (Wool)	3 50 25	Sirup	********	1.00
Vegetable Soap Vinegar. Brooms ( Beer (Ho Tubs and	Corn)	2 00 50 16 20 15	Prid to Fore Sugar		
(1,31795)	Western.	1 72			
AUGILS.	Western.	NUFA	CTURES.	outhern.	
Flour Whisky		1 80	Clgars Chewing To	ohacco	15 15 A4
Total		\$2 30		Salara de Albaiga.	
Sirup Whisky .	cal and Eastern.	50	Hardware of ware	& Queena-	\$1.09
Clothing Cloth, Fig Calico	и впось		Hosiery as mings Sundries Total	******	80 5,0 \$2 80

| PER CENTAGES OF DISTRIBUTION (IN ORDER).
To Western farmers	35
To Eastern and local manufacturers	21
To Southern farmer	11
To local agriculturist	9
To foreign agriculturist	6
To Western manufacturer	3
To foreign manufacturer	3
To local purposes	9

Total

Expended in living by workmen-\$65 per tun for 43,000
tuns is...
Which, as per foregoing estitimates, is distributed as
follows:
Paid to Western farmers...\$1,928,250
Paid to Southern farmers...\$19,050
Paid to local farmers...
217,800
Paid to foreign farmers...
175,300

Paid to Western manufac-turers. 103,500 Paid to Southern manufac-turers. 79,200

manufacturers. 616,950
Paid to foreign manufacturers. 103,500

Pafd to local and Eastern

Total to agriculture....\$1,740,609-\$1,740,609

Total to manufactur's. \$903,150- \$903,150

981,950-\$9,925,000

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF RAILS by the Cambria Iron Works for the present year, ending Oct. 31, 1867.

Whisky and beer, from Eastern and local 79,000 3 Not Taxed. \$14 20

Not Taxed. \$50 00

Total. \$50 00